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Having understood that the practice of putting, or underwriting the regular scale of prices, has been adopted by some of the offices in this place, in defiance of a solemn agreement to the contrary, our friends and customers, and the public generally are informed that we will execute every kind of printing on terms as low if not lower than any office in the place, and in a style unsurpassed. One Job Department is one of the most extensive in the West, obtained principally in New York and Boston, and we shall spare no pains to obtain every new improvement called for by our extensive business. Give us a call, one and all, and we will be pleased to show you our facilities.
G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.
Office on Illinois street, north of the Palmer House.

To Readers and Correspondents.
S. P. Walker, Indiana. Your account has been attended to, and stands paid to the end of the present volume. So do the others.

R. D. L. - Nashville. A clerical error. Your paper is paid for to No. 46, Vol. 5.

C. B. S. - St. Louis. Remit one dollar at your risk.
"Our Friends" at New Albany. Much obliged, and will endeavor to profit by the very kind advice.

W. T. P. - New York. The "pleasers" have "arise," and the "boys" are high-spirited. Shall endeavor to "secure up" a few more of the same sort. Shall wait impatiently for the "earliest intimation," when you may have some about that excellent wine found in the "cave," or about some other "equally interesting subject."
W. H. V. H. - Boston. Waiting for a long letter from you and S. W. A. G. - Bloomington. Hurry the "S" as much as possible.

67- The "Bloomington Herald" shows itself a fit advocate of Whiggery, in the facility with which it can misrepresent, misinterpret and falsify. A late number, for instance, says that we had called the "Evansville Courier" a Whig paper. We did not say such thing, and the Herald knows it. But we did say that its editor was a Whig, and we said so for the purpose of correcting the misstatements of a Whig paper. The consequence was that the editor of the Courier "defined his position." Not supposing we should hear of the matter again, we mislaid the Courier; but fortunately, we find an extract from the editor's response, in the Louisville Courier, a Native paper, as follows: The Herald, if it has brass enough, may deny not only our statement, but the statement of Mr. Newton himself, endorsed though it be by the Louisville paper. That would be in character, no doubt:

WELL SPOKEN! - W. Newton, Esq., editor of the Evansville Courier, an able conducted independent paper, recently raised the ire of some of his friends, who forthwith pronounced him a hypocrite. He makes the following manly reply to the charge:

"From our boyhood up, we have been a Whig, from a deep and abiding conviction that the principles of that party lie at the very foundation of the prosperity and happiness of our country. In that faith we expect to die. But as a journalist, we are allied to no party. We speak our honest sentiments, without regard to either—adverse or adverse, just as we think, the course of each deserves. In this capacity, we are entirely independent; neutral we have never been. And deep as is our personal conviction of the truth of our political principles, we say that but few things could exert a more desirable influence over the public mind, than a manly, impartial, and honest press, of the faults that may exist in their own party, and an open approval of the merit displayed by that which is opposed to them."

Mr. Newton "raised the ire" of his Whig friends by an article in relation to Mr. Orth, the Whig nominee for Lt. Governor, from which the following is a paragraph:

"We thus distinguish Mr. Orth's name from the rest, to ask of the Whig party, if it be fitting that the man who would deliberately cast his vote against the only measure, by which the damning stain of repudiation could be removed from the escutcheon of the State, should stand before the people as its avowed candidate for any office—much less that of Lieutenant Governor! Either that gentleman is, at heart, a repudiator, or he has not an intellect sufficiently comprehensive to rise above the direct interest of his own country; or having this, he has not independence enough to take the responsibility of doing right, in reference to a measure in which the best interests of the State are involved. And in either case, he is unfit for the office to which he aspires. Timidity of action is oftentimes, as deeply injurious in its results as a total want of high moral principle. If the one brings disgrace from the love of doing wrong, the other effects the same end from a fear of doing right."

The Bloomington Herald tries to get over this not only by deceiving its readers in the manner we have exposed above, but, as if conscious that its mendacity in that respect would not answer, it goes to work by supposing that if Mr. Orth had been instructed to vote as he did, he would have been excusable; or, if his constituents were opposed to the State debt bill, he could plead that in justification, &c. These ifs would do. If they would, Mr. Orth might stand some chance for election. He was not instructed; nor is there any evidence that a majority of his constituents, or any thing like a majority of them, of either party, were opposed to the bill. A few of them were and are so, and some of them openly and boldly admitted their preference for repudiation, and opposed any adjustment of the matter on that ground, if we are correctly informed. Mr. Orth's vote, at least, coincided with these repudiating opinions, and he can only clear himself of participation in them by repeating the declaration which he made as a Senator, that "he would not vote for the bill, BECAUSE, if it became the law of the land, IT WOULD ELECT JIM WHITCOMB GOVERNOR BY TEN THOUSAND MAJORITY."

A New Argument.
A correspondent of the Brookville American has found a new argument in favor of the Whig candidate for Governor which would not apply very well to their candidate for Lt. Governor. It is this: Because he is "a large, portly man, a little stoop-shouldered, on the sandy order, and about 40 years of age, with his elbows out, and his linen grinning from under 'his arms';" and because "he looks a little shabby." This must be very flattering to the Whig party, and Mr. Marshall in particular. But does any one suppose that the people of this State will entrust their affairs to one who does not, admitting this writer's statement to be correct, even take decent care of his own person? Perhaps the writer had better try again. Such nonsense will never gild the Hoosiers.

67-Mr. Dunning, the Democratic nominee for Lt. Governor, addressed the citizens of Columbus on the 11th inst. The Gazette (Whig) appears to be in a terrible peck at the speech, from which we infer that it was first rate.

CLAY COUNTY.—A friend under date of Bowling Green, March 17, writes to us as follows:
"In politics all is well here. Gov. Whitcomb will certainly get a larger majority than in 1843, and between Dunning and Orth there will be no race at all. The friends to the canal are repudiating the repudiator."

67-EVEN D. EASON, Prosecuting Attorney of the 4th Judicial Circuit, died recently at Princeton, Gibson county. His remains were taken to Mr. Vernon, Posey county, his late residence, for interment.

The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 26, 1846.

[Volume V: Number 40.]

The Next Senate of Indiana.

There are seventeen Whigs and sixteen Democrats holding over, leaving seventeen to be elected next August. We give below the districts in which elections take place next August, with the strength of parties according to the vote of 1844.

District.	Wh. maj.	D. maj.
Dearborn,	335	335
Vigo, Sullivan and Clay,	435	295
Laporte, Porter and Lake,	92	25
Floyd,	25	25
Switzerland and Ohio,	25	25
Noble, DeKalb and Steuben,	131	131
Fountain and Warren,	153	52
Fayette and Union,	571	571
Clinton and Carroll,	184	1
Montgomery,	184	1
Decatur,	184	1
Tippecanoe,	1	1
St. Joseph, Marshall and Fulton,	159	159
Cass, Pulaski and Richardsville,	92	92
Marion,	81	81
Jay, Blackford and Randolph,	136	136
67	6	1

Should the result in the above counties be the same next August, as in November 1844, the Senate will stand twenty-three Whigs, to twenty-seven Democrats. The Whigs, however, we believe will hold their own in the whig districts, and will elect in Floyd, Tippecanoe, and in Ohio and Switzerland, which will give them a majority of two in the next Senate.

By the late apportionment bill, there are 52 Democratic, and 48 Whig Representative districts.—*Indiana Journal.*

It seems to us that the above statistics should give every encouragement to the democratic party, and prove equally depressing to the Whigs. If there be "truth in figures," the democracy have the power to elect a majority of Senators, to a certainty. It has been frequently the case, however, that we have been defeated in the very districts where we had the best reason to expect success, owing to local causes, which our opponents know so well how to interpose to effect distraction in our ranks. We hope our friends in every district will be able to steer clear of these evils in the coming contest. If they shall be fortunate enough to do this, we shall look for a handsome majority, not only in the Senate, but also in the House of Representatives.

Banks in Illinois.

The State Register says that the late State Democratic Convention, the largest that ever assembled in Illinois, whose proceedings resulted in giving general satisfaction, and producing harmony, union, and good feeling, throughout the whole party, as we believe, adopted unanimously three resolutions, on the subject of State Banks, to all of which we give our cordial assent, and we trust the whole party, throughout the State, will unite in giving practical effect to them. They are as follows:

"Resolved, That the resuscitation or re-charter of any of the old banks, that have existed in this State would be disastrous to the best interest and repugnant to the wishes of the people of Illinois; and therefore, this Convention strongly recommends to the Democracy of the State to oppose every effort to revive such banks."

"Resolved, That the creation of any new bank in Illinois, either as a State Bank, or in any other form, is unequal for the people; and that this Convention most earnestly recommends to the Democracy of the State to oppose every attempt to create any banking institution whatever in Illinois."

"Resolved, That as Illinois is now free from banks, we are opposed both in principle and policy to a renewal of the banking system in this State; and as Democrats, we cannot extend our support, in elevating to office any person who cannot cordially subscribe to the principles expressed in these resolutions."

67-When we want to take lessons in political information, discretion, tact, or even common sense, we rather think we shall apply to some teacher who at least has had the merit of a successful application of his superior cunning and self-assumed wisdom; and not to one who has been only smart enough to intrigue himself into office, while his party was always in a minority, notwithstanding his attempts to lead and direct it. Results sometimes tell quite as well as professions; and perhaps we can see as far into a millstone, as those who claim to be much more sharp-sighted. Time will show.

67-It is barely possible that the Bloomington Herald can deceive its readers by applying a remark which we made in relation to the bankrupt bankers and merchants of the east, to Albert Gallatin, and charging the application to us. If the dishonest editor, however, had copied the whole of the article from which he quotes, his readers could not help discovering the fraud he attempts to perpetrate in this instance.

The Herald attempts another fraud upon the public, which he borrows from the eastern federal papers, by stating as a "fact, that the tariff report of Mr. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, was sent to England fully one month before it was reported to Congress." This statement is false, though perhaps the Herald is too ignorant to know it, and may plead that in extension of the deception. The Herald is a beauty, "any how."

U. S. TROOPS IN TEXAS.—The U. S. troops stationed at Corpus Christi, were expected to move about the 6th inst. for a station commanding the Rio Grande. Three companies left on the 26th ult., to act as escorts for the train of baggage wagons daily fitting out. The scouts previously sent to Point Isabel had returned and reported favorably of that place for an encampment. Major Graham had been ordered with two companies to advance sixty miles towards the Rio Grande. Some dissatisfaction, it is said, existed from an order of General Taylor's, giving Col. Twiggs some military precedence over Gen. Worth.

SLAVER CAPTURED.—About the 12th of Dec. the U. S. sloop of war Yorktown, on the coast of Africa, captured a slave-ship, hailing from Philadelphia, with nine hundred slaves on board. During her passage from Calabuta to Monrovia, 14 days, the number of slaves was reduced by death to 756! The miserable wretches were landed as soon as possible under the direction of Dr. Lugenebel, the agent of the U. S. S. some of them in a dying state. The description of the ship is horrible; 19 died on the first day after capture. Most of these recaptured slaves are between the ages of 8 and 30, a large proportion being 25 and 18; and of the whole number are but 47 girls.

67-The Freeman asks why the Sentinel was not courageous enough to advocate the prohibition of the continued issue of small notes, by the State Bank, during the last session of the Legislature! Well, we are astonished at this, sure! Where was the Freeman at that time, that he did not see and hear our appeals to the Legislature on the subject? He must have been asleep, most assuredly.

Gov. Whitcomb is dispirited.—*South Bend Register.*

That will make your whig friends, about here, laugh heartily, Schuyler. You will also learn the contrary in a few days, if something happens.

MEXICO.

Mexican papers have been received at Washington to the 12th February. The "Union" says—

The most important portions of those examined relate to the propositions for the establishment of a constitutional monarchy in that country, for which a party has been formed, openly supported by a new paper called *El Tiempo*. The number of that paper for the 4th of February contains the development of the views of this party. The writer recapitulates the political history of Mexico since its liberation from the authority of Spain, and presents a melancholy picture of its present state, ruined and distracted within, and pressed from without by the United States, which is daily engaged in the work of annexing away its territory. Texas is gone! California is going! The northern departments adjacent to those countries will undergo the same fate; and what must be the necessary consequence? Mexico must either become the slave of the North American confederacy, or be condemned to the class of the semi-barbarous republics of the South, with which no civilized nation will longer treat. From these dreadful alternatives there is no resource but in a constitutional monarchy secured by peace, property, or religion, and the prevention of the cathedrals of the only true religion from being turned into meeting-houses for sects which sow the world by their squabbles, and their terrors from being overshadowed by the hated flag of the stars and stripes!

A representative monarchy (says *El Tiempo*) will be the only remedy for the evils which afflict Mexico, and extend the frontiers of civilization, which must otherwise yield before barbarism. It will protect industry, regulate commerce, develop the intellectual activity of the nation, and above all, will secure foreign alliances, to enable Mexico to struggle successfully against the United States. Nothing is said distinctly as to the person in view for the throne. It is only hinted that he must be a Prince of royal blood, but must come alone, unsupported by foreigners. Not a single employment, military or civil, should be held by other than a Mexican. The Mexican army must alone support the rights of the nation.

We have heard from another quarter that a scheme is proposed to be on foot to restore Santa Anna to Mexico. Meantime private letters entertain us with accounts of the amusements to which he devotes most of the day. He has obtained possession of an extensive cockpit, which is licensed, in which he has about 300 fowls, of the first feather, and pits them at high wages against any other combatants that may be brought to his arena. The scheme may be politic enough, in serving to blind the world against the more ambitious game he may be playing.

The U. S. brig Lawrence arrived at Pensacola on the 1st inst., from Vera Cruz, with despatches for the Secretary of State from Mr. Slidell and Commodore Connor. Up to the 16th inst. Mr. Slidell had not been received by the Mexican authorities, and it is supposed he will return to the United States as soon as he receives answer to the despatches. The citizens of Vera Cruz were looking for and wishing the return of Santa Anna from Havana. It was rumored that Sonora, Sinaloa, and California had pronounced against the present government.

ONWARD!—The N. Y. News says, the fears in relation to a war on the Oregon question are somewhat allayed, but it by no means follows that the foreign relations are therefore on a permanently peaceful footing. It cannot be disguised that Mexico has been in a state of political dissolution for years, and that the annexation of Texas, with the demonstration towards California, together with the late manifestations in Yucatan, are primary steps in a train of events that must ultimately bring the frontiers of the Union to the Isthmus of Darien; and, checked as they cannot extend our support, in elevating to office any person who cannot cordially subscribe to the principles expressed in these resolutions.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Senate of Mississippi has refused, by a vote of 14 to 14, to adopt a resolution for the payment of the Planters' Bank bonds. The Legislature of Mississippi has a bill before it to repeal all laws now in existence for the collection of debts. It provides no substitute, but leaves all to the honor of the contracting party. Below we give the act:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That all laws now in force for the collection of debts, or of contracts, or of other obligations, between individuals be, and the same are hereby repealed: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the laws in force, so as to affect existing contracts, or debts created or incurred before this act takes effect.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the 15th day of June next.

PAYMENT.—A bill providing for the resumption of payment of interest on the State debt was lost in the Maryland House of Representatives, a few days since, by a vote of 34 to 35. The vote was subsequently reconsidered, and the bill, (after having been amended by requiring the action of another Legislature on it,) was finally rejected in the House by a vote of 33 to 40. After the rejection of the resumption bill, Mr. Johnson offered a resolution naming the 1st of April, 1847, as the day for resumption. The resolution passed the House, but was lost in the Senate by a vote of 8 to 9.

ANTI-RENTISM.—An anti-rent convention was held at Albany, N. Y., on the 27th of last month. The measures which they contended are necessary for their relief, are thus indicated:

1st. A law taxing the rents issuing out of real estate in the towns where the real estate is situated.

2d. A law abolishing the legal remedy of distress for rent.

3d. A law prohibiting the creation of any leasehold estate for a term exceeding twenty years.

4th. A law allowing a tenant in all suits upon leases in perpetuity, for life, or for a term exceeding twenty years, to show want of title in the grantor, and thereby defeat a recovery.

5th. A law prohibiting the devise of leasehold estates, but requiring them to be divided among heirs according to the general law of descents.

67-The Nashville Whig, at the close of a long article, says truly enough, that "another Texas or Waterloo defeat awaits the whig party on the Oregon question, if they follow the lead of the National Intelligencer and the whig press of the city of New York—defeat inevitable and overwhelming." Nevertheless, nearly all the whig papers are following the lead above named.

67-They have had fresh Cod Fish in Cincinnati. Just send for us on the next "arrival."

67-That "dimon" brother D. was a typographical error, marked in the proof, but not corrected.

The Democratic Review for March.

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Speaking of this number of the Review, the N. Y. correspondent of the Washington "Union" says—

I am happy to see the Democratic Review has made its appearance in advance of other leading Magazines, especially in reference to commercial and financial subjects of the day. I congratulate the readers of the Review on the accession of Mr. Thomas P. Kettell as one of its established editors and controllers. He is a gentleman whom I have known for years, and can most sincerely unite my testimony to that of the Courier and Enquirer, in favor of his being one of the ablest, most efficient and industrious writers in the ranks of the Democratic party. The following complimentary paid by a leading Whig journal is as frank and honorable in the editor of the Courier, as it is just in its application. At another opportunity I will have a word more to say in reference to the contents of the present number of the Review.

We see it announced that Mr. T. P. Kettell, who has been for some time known to the public as a very well-informed and skilful writer upon financial matters, has become connected with the Review; and that he will henceforth have sole charge of both the editorial and business departments of its publication. He furnishes two articles in the present number—one upon commercial reform, founded upon the recent financial propositions of Sir Robert Peel and Hon. Robert J. Walker, the other being a review of the finances and commerce of the month. The writer is a zealous and intelligent advocate of free trade, and is regarded by his party as one of its strongest champions.

THE MAGNET is the title of a neat Magazine published monthly at St. Louis, Mo., by T. J. McNair, Esq. It is designed to illustrate the Philosophy of Human Nature, and ably treats on Physiology, Psychology, Neurology, Life and scientific subjects generally. It has now been published about one year. Its low price, only one dollar a year, should ensure it an extensive circulation.

67-JAMES J. STRANG, a lawyer of some eminence, and who owns an immense tract of land, at Voree, Iowa, has proclaimed himself the rightful successor of Jo. Smith, the Mormon Prophet. He proves this by a letter from Joseph Smith, written before his murder, and dated Nauvoo, June 18th, 1844, which bears the post mark, Nauvoo and Chicago, as it passed on to the said prophet at Voree, fully recognizing the claims of Strang to succeed him. It distinctly says that the Almighty spoke to him to write, and to order him to form a gathering place, to call it Voree, and that all his people should gather there. The Saints are flocking to Voree in numbers; it is to be the gathering place of all this strange people, except the awfully corrupt Twelve and their adherents, now on their way to California, over the Rocky Mountains, or to some other country.

The Louisville Journal of March 9, says that the celebrated John W. Waring was shot in Versailles, Woodford county, on Saturday morning, about 10 o'clock. He was shot from the window of an upper room in one of the hotels. A rifle was found in the room, but the person who had fired it had disappeared. The ball entered Waring's forehead just above the eye, passed under his chin, and went into his breast. The wound was supposed to be mortal, and the report was that Waring was dead. Waring, although so shockingly wounded, uttered no groan but was engaged in writing (his will probably) while the doctor was examining him. It is hardly necessary to say in Kentucky, that, throughout the whole of his unhappy life, he was a man of violence and blood. He must have been nearly seventy years of age.

MORAL INFLUENCE OF HANGING.—At the late hanging match in Chillicothe, O., popular outrage was anticipated, and by special act of the Legislature, six military companies were called out to restrain the people. The Scioto Gazette, however, says, that the outer enclosure of the gallows was torn down, on the night previous to the execution, by some drunken men and rude boys, but was repaired the next morning. The ring-leaders in the affair had themselves sobered off in the cells of the jail. The condemned also tried to cut his throat, but was prevented, and a guard placed over him to see that he did not spoil the sport in that way.

A CRASH IN THE NAVVOO TEMPLE.—The Mormon Saints recently assembled in the Hall Temple, which is the third story, to hear the last sermon of Brigham Young, previous to his departure. So great was the weight that the timbers gave way with a loud crash, like the report of fire arms. The alarm and confusion was tremendous. Some of the Saints broke out the windows and leaped to the ground. One man had his shoulder fractured, and others were badly hurt in thus attempting to escape. The crowd, however, succeeded in escaping before any serious injury was done to the buildings.

67-The N. Y. Globe says.—The creature who scribbles for the Baltimore Sun, from Washington, is backguarding the Western members, because about noon they go into the small routs and buy a plate of tongue for 6 cents, instead of going down to John Foy's to get a drink. He will get footed down then routs steps some of these days. Perhaps the fellow backguards Western members for the chance of drinking John Foy's stumps.

As long ago as 1691, Sir Dudley North advocated the following principles:

"That the whole world, as to trade, is but as one nation or people, and therein nations as persons."

"That to force men to deal in any prescribed manner, may profit such as happen to serve them; but the public gains not, because it is taking from one subject to give to another. In short, that all favor to one trade or interest is an abuse, and cuts so much of profit from the public."

MIKE WALSH, editor of the Subterranean, at New York, has been sentenced to six months confinement in the penitentiary, for libel. We wish libel, says the Lawrenceburg Register, was made a penitentiary offense in this State. So do we: it is the only way in which bankrupt libellers can be reached and punished.

European Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

The packet-ship Liverpool arrived at New York on the 12th inst., from Liverpool, from which port she sailed on the 10th of February. She thus brings news one day later than was received by the Toronto.

The intelligence of course is not important. In Parliament railway matters have engaged almost exclusive attention.

Flour in the Liverpool market has fallen. In cotton the demand has been good, and the previous prices have been fully sustained, and in some instances an advance of 1-8d. was established.

Debate upon O'Connell's motion on the progress of famine and disease in Ireland, had been postponed until the 12th.

According to the "talk on change" of the Liverpool papers, Sir Robert Peel's chance of carrying his commercial measure, is increasing. The peers, however, it is still feared, will stand by their order.

The problems of whether Sir Robert Peel's ministry will stand, had made no progress towards a solution since the previous advice. Sir Robert's health, as reported in some of the papers, was not good; and even if he should carry his measures, he will, it is said, soon retire from the ministry.

Another rumor was that many of the peers withdrawn from the Duke of Wellington on the first blush of the new ministerial arrangement, had been returned to him.

No doubt is entertained that four free-traders would in the event of a dissolution of Parliament, be returned from London. Of these it is thought Mr. Cobden would be one.

The Albion of the 9th, reports the loss of the American ship Susquehanna, Cumming, on Mud wharf—crew saved; and on the night of Saturday, 7th, of the barque Benj. Coalen, from Callao, and thirteen of her crew, on Taylor's beach, near the Fortney light.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.—The London Times of the 6th of February, says:

"There appears to be no longer a doubt that an almost universal famine is about to visit Ireland. Such is the dire reality which has been looming upon us through the midst of Irish rumor and English incredulity these four or five months, and which is now too distinct and too palpable to be any longer denied. But the worst feature of the case is the almost utter absence of resources. A dreadful visitation of nature is aggravated by the imperfect character of our social institutions. It is impossible to hit on a remedy which will not run into abuse, pass into a vicious precedent, and, perhaps to a great extent, nullify itself and perpetuate the misery it affects to cure."

The commissioners to investigate the condition of Ireland say it appears from undoubted authority that of 32 counties in Ireland, not one has escaped failure of the potato crop—of 130 poor law unions, not one is exempt—of 1,058 electoral divisions, about 1,400 are certainly reported as having suffered."

FAMINE IN SWEDEN.—Accounts from Stockholm of the 30th December state, that Sweden is suffering severely from the effects of scarcity of provisions. The greatest alarm lest a complete famine might ensue was felt in many parts, particularly in Uppland. The Government had made large purchases of corn from Russia, and had likewise afforded pecuniary relief to the suffering peasantry. So urgent had been the distress, that the troops had been employed to break the ice, for the sake of facilitating the approach of corn-laden ships.

67-A Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, writes to that paper as follows: A movement made in your city, last week, to supply the State of Illinois with Sabbath School Libraries, was followed up in our city last evening, in reference to the State of Indiana. One hundred libraries, such as are issued by the American Sunday School Union, were subscribed at one meeting, and the number will be largely increased. This is a pleasing effort to supply the far West with the means of diffusing the simple principles of truth, free from any peculiarities which divide the Protestant world, and under a system which secures to the utmost their use by the greatest number of persons.

MASTERY INACTIVITY.—Mr. Starkweather, M. C., from Ohio, so effectively caricatured the policy of "mastery inactivity" as to draw down repeated bursts of laughter. He compared the policy now recommended in certain quarters in relation to the Oregon question, to that acted by Sir John Falstaff when he feigned death to avoid a combat with a formidable foe—"that," said Mr. S., "was mastery inactivity" (Applause and laughter.) He illustrated the proposition that Uncle Sam should valiantly attack John Bull should grow old and feeble before waiting him, by a felicitous reference to another exploit of the chivalric Sir John—the slaying of the gallant Hotspar after he was dead!

A GRAND DECEIT.—The Washington letter-writer of the N. Y. Mirror, under date of the 12th, tells the following story of one of the Louisiana members—"This morning, during a call to bring back the runaway members who had gone to the Senate, a most wonderful feat was performed. The doors being all closed, that Mr. Thibodaux having no idea of being fired, descended into the Hall from the Ladies' Gallery, by clasping one of the marble pillars. He was assisted in his descent from Elysium by Mr. Barclay, who received him with open arms. The moment he alighted upon the abode of men. The feat caused the most outrageous laughter."

HOW SLAVERY WAS ABOLISHED IN NEW YORK.—Mr. Spencer, a Senator in the New York Legislature a few days since, in a speech before the Senate of that State, referred to the abolition of slavery in Massachusetts. He said there was no specific record of its abolition. John Quincy Adams had informed him of the probable manner in which slavery was abolished in Massachusetts. It was in this wise: A note had been given for the price of a slave, in 1787. This note was used; and the court ruled, that the maker had received no consideration, as a man could not be sold. From that time forward slavery died in the old Bay State.

MISSISSIPPI AND TIPIPLING.—Mr. McCaughan, a member of the Mississippi legislature, recently introduced a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to enquire into the expediency of amending the laws in relation to issuing licenses to sell spirituous or vinous liquors, so as to give to the married women and widows of each militia, beat the power of voting on the question of granting said license. The resolution was amended, on motion of Mr. Cushman, a gallant bachelor, by adding *unmarried women*, and then passed by a vote of 53 to 32. Mr. McCaughan is a teetotaler himself, and he is determined to use the most effective instrument against this great vice—the influence of women.

67-The entire editorial column of the Winchester Patriot (Randolph county,) is occupied by announcements of candidates for offices, to be filled in August. There are in all twenty-seven: a pretty fair batch for one little whig county!

FOUND, a light silver pencil case, and a small pen-knife, which the owners can have by applying at this office and describing the same.

The Fakir of Avon.

There was quite a large audience at the Court House last evening to witness the final performance of the Fakir, and we saw not one who was not pleased with the magic performances. Some are truly wonderful, and would lead the uninitiated to believe that he really had to do with "Auld Cloutie himself." He is about to visit some of our western towns, and as a gentleman deserves to be kindly received and liberally treated. We have not time or space to notice his performances at length. Let all see for themselves.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH TARIFFS.

A gentleman who is familiar with the subject, has kindly sent the annexed table. The percentage of duty on iron is low at this time, for being a specific duty, and the price of iron from fifty to a hundred per cent above the prices in 1842, the rate per cent of the duty is proportionately reduced.

Comparative Rates of the Present and Proposed American Tariffs: Also, the New British Tariffs.